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NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DFFIGE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. -SAE. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite fetropolitan Hotel.—Ethiopian Singing, Dancing, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 Bowery.—St. B. DANGING, BUBLESQUES. &C.—MARIETTA ZANFRETTA IN TIGHT ROPE—Magic Flure. Matince at 2½ o'Clock. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. —ETEIOPIAN MIT

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Bri STERBOSCOPTICON SCHOOL OF ART-Corner

COOPER INSTITUTE, Aster Place.-LECTURE ON THE

CLINTON HALL, Aster Place.—LEGIURE ON TEMPES

New York, Wednesday, Nevember 15, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

	Fay 1, 1865. \$1,095,000
Times	
Tribune	252,000
Evening Post	169,427
World	100,000
Bun	151,079
Express	90,548
NEW YORK HERALD	,095,000
Times Tribune World and Sun combined	871.329

THE NEWS.

The many friends and acquaintances of Hon. Presto King, Collector of Customs in this city, were yesterday astonished and saddened by the news of his death, statements from different parties placing it beyond a doubt that Mr. King, while laboring under temporary mental aberration, had committed suicide by jumping into the North river from the deck of the Hoboken ferry boat Paterson. In 1836 Mr. King was confined for a year in an asylum for the insane, and it is supposed that too close attention to his multifarious duties had resulted in a return of the disease. Mr. King had been ailing for that his conduct was so peculiar that his friends deemed it advisable to select one of their number to keep him company. On Sunday night, therefore, the deceased and a relative retired to the Collector's sleeping apartment in the Astor House. At three o'clock on Mon morning, while his roommate was still slumbering, M. King rose, dressed himself and left the house, subse quently returning. At about half-past seven o'clock Mr. King again quitted the hotel. According to the statement of the ferry master at the Christopher street ferry a man, whose description seemed that of the Collector, was seen to alight from a car and go on board the ferryboat Paterson, sel had reached the middle of the stream the unknown individual placed his hat on the deck and jumped over alarm was at once given and the engine r versed; but all search for the remains of the decease dentified by friends and relatives as having belonged to the Collector, and the statement of two children, who deck hand, which corroborated the statement of the ferry master, established the sad truth that the unfortumate man who had committed success of age.

Mr. King. The deceased was sixty years of age.

No successor to Mr. King as head of the Custom Hou has yet been appointed, although ma man who had committed suicide was no other than

in this city has yet been appointed, although many names are mentioned in connection with the now vacan

President Johnson yesterday appointed Major General John A. Logan, of Illinois, late commander of the Army of Tennessee, Minister to the republic of Mexico, and

Legation. ere was a great rush of visitors at the Metropolita

Hotel yesterday to see Lieutenant General Grant, and numberless places and institutions. Among those who called upon the General were a number of persons of prominent civil and military positions. During the day he drove down Broadway, and was greeted with much

The Canadians, as will be seen by our Toronto ar Montroal despatches, are still in a state of great trepi-dation over the apprehended Fenian invasion, and proholders generally, and especially persons inter ested in banks, remembering St. Albans, fee very insecure. The arrest in Toronto last week already alluded to in the HRRAID, of two men said to be implicated in a huge bank robbing conspiracy, was made by the papers of that city the means of additionally alarm shabitants, and the excitement, which was at first confined to the towns, is now spreading through th rural districts. Both regular and volunteer troops have been ordered to the frontier, and steps are being taken for perfecting the organization of the militia generally. Rumors were circulated is this city and other of the country yesterday that difficulties had occurred between the Canadian military and our author ties on the Maine border, and that United States troop had been ordered thither; but these stories appear to little if any foundation, as up to a lat last night there was nothing known of the reported affair at the War Department.

he Canadian Reciprocity treaty has set the provincials o work at looking around for sources whence to repay hemselves for the loss of trade with this country which

The series for the loss of trade with this country which hey are about to suffer, and a commission to negotiate commercial treaties with Brazil, Mexico and other bountries is, it is said, to be soon appointed.

The Florida State Convention, which assembled on the 25th of October, passed on the third day of its session, by a unanimous vote, an ordinance declaring the secession ordinance annulled. There was considerable discountries are all the second ordinance annulled. cussion over propositions to pronounce it, instead, null and void, and to declare, as did the North Carolina Convention, that it always had been null and void; but th majority would not accede to either of the latter fort ontended by the advocates of the ordinance as it passed that annulling was equivalent t pronouncing null and void. A committee of five was ap-pointed to solicit of President Johnson the release of Jeff. Davis; Mr. Mallory, rebel ex-Secretary of the Navy; Mr. ex-United States Senator, and ex-Govern son, of Florida. Our Tallahassee correspondence states that harmony prevailed among the members of the Con-vention, and that they expressed themselves as acting in good faith with the national government, towards which among the people of the State generally there is repre-sented as being far less animosity than in other southern States. There has also been comparatively little difficulty between the Floridians and the soldie

The Georgia State Convention, which met on the 25th of October, adjourned after a session of thirteen working clays on last Wednesday, having made provision for egain meeting if such event should be rend red neces-sary. We have already published from day to day the ance briefly of the Convention's proceedings, of which our Milledgeville correspondent gives a synopsis in this morning's issue. The most important measures were the abolition of slavery, the repeal (not declaring pulli of the ordinance of secession, the repudiation of the State debt incurred to aid the rebellion, memoralized to the President for the release of Jeff. Davis and other and the naming of a time for holding the State

will elect a Governor and members of Conof the Logislature to-day.

Johnson appointed Provisional Governors all excepting Texas have held their State conventions. Four of these-viz., Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina and Florida-have declared their secession ordinances null, and two of them—South Carolina and Georgia—have merely repealed them. The entire six have abolished slavery.

Richney Viscolary recalled an addition

Richmond, Virginia, on Monday received an addition to the number of national institutions which have been gradually returning to her since the close of the war by the opening in that city of the United States Distric Court, with Judge Underwood presiding. The first two days of its session were principally occupied in dis-missing cases of proceedings instituted for the confiaca-tion of the property of rebels.

Governor Morton's message was delivered to the In-

diana Legislature yesterday. It treats of various Sta ng the repeal of the statute excludin negro testimony from the courts, and approves of Pres ion in Congress in proportion to the voting populat d expresses the opinion that the public safety requ

and expresses the opinion that the public safety requires the trial of Jeff. Davis for treason and other crimes.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and transacted a good deal of miscellaneous business. The only point of special interest to the public was the adoption of a resolution providing for payment of bills for work, and material used on the new Court House, amountin fifteen thousand one hundred and seventy-two dol notwithstanding the opposition of Supervisor Ely, whargued that the law required the papers to lie over

week before being acted upon.
Supervisor Blunt yesterday received another large instalment of State bonds for the payment of persons who furnished substitutes for the army, and the discharging of the liabilities in question is continued, as usual. About two hundred persons of those who furnished substitutes after the 1st of last January have not yet even ock before being acted upon.

atitutes after the 1st of last January have not yet even presented their papers to Mr. Blunt.

St. George's Episcopal church, located at the corner of Sixteenth [street and Rutherford place, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The edifice was one of the finest in the city. It was built in 1848, for the Rev. Dr. Tyng, could accommodate some two thousand persons, and was possessed of a magnificent organ, valued at ten thousand dollars. The fire which laid it in ashes was caused it is helicated by the caralescences of some

was caused, it is believed, by the carelessness of som-tinners who were at work on the roof. The estimates loss amounts to about two hundred thousand dollars.

The criminal business of the United States Circuit Cou was yesterday commenced before Judge Shipman. Some prisoners out on bail answered to their names called, and when arraigned pleaded not guilty of the offences charged. The court adjourned till this morning

At noon to-day the metropolis will probably for th last time have been made resonant with the stirring clangor of the fire bells, as at that hour the radical revo-lution in alarms agreed upon by the new Fire Commis sioners will be inaugurated. Notices of fires will hence forth be transmitted to the firemen and police throughou the city by means of the telegraph, according to a system fully described in last Sunday's HERALD. Our street vill now become strangers to the wild and excitin scenes with which they have so long been familiar the occurrence of a fire, and intelligence of the event instead of being announced in the startling peals from the belfries, will spread silently but rapidly through the city to those charged with the duty of extinguishing it George Gustan, a Canadian, was yesterday brought up before United States Commissioner Osborn, under an extradition wrrrani, charged with causing the death of one Alex. McKenna by administering to him a quantity of prussic acid. The accused and deceased were residents of Toronto, Canada West, and after the death of the latter Suspicion was directed to the accused, who had disap peared, but was subsequently arrested in this city. Com missioner Osborn, on the reading of the warrant, com nitted the accused for examination, which will be opene this morning.

Gilpin, of Colorado, from conveying one million one hun dred and twenty-five thousand acres of land, situated in Clerke at the Supreme Court, chambers, yesterday after noon. The applicant is J. Richard Barrett, who sets u an agreement with the Governor to organize a land as mining company on certain conditions, one of which wa that the land in question should be conveyed to the com

pany on its organization.

The case of Robert Black versus the Camden and Am boy Railroad Company was up on appeal before the gene ral term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintifi-claims that he sustained a loss of nearly one thousand dollars, owing to overcrowding and ill use of his cattle in transporting them on one of the boats of the company. At the special term he obtained a verdict, which is now

being argued on appeal.

The contested election case of the wardens of the our paper yesterday, came on for trial yesterday in the Supreme Court, circuit. Some witnesses were examine but their testimony was of little interest. It is believe the examination to-day will be quite rich and amusing.

Judge E. Darwin Smith was compelled yesterday morn ing to make a complaint respecting the numerous cases of non-attending jurors, and declared that in future be

Nearly twenty were fined yesterday.

The case of Charles H. Carr and others against Wm. J. Kendall and others, which is one of some interest to Wall street operators, was on trial in the Superior Court vesterday, before Judge Garvin. According to the paper in the case, Carr, Taylor & Co. obtained of Kenda Chamberlain & Co. five hundred shares of the Napoleo Oil Company, paying the then market value of two dol notice. Shortly after the stock went up to thirty-two do lars per share, after a payment of seven thousand eight hundred dollars and a demand of five thousand dollars more was made of the plaintiffs, which was refused. The plaintiffs, however, endeavored to sell, without fine ourchasers, and for this reason they assert that the de fendants conspired, by means of fictitious sales, to run up the stock, and by means of a "corner" they pocketed all the stock, by which the plaintiffs were compelled to pay the price demanded or break their contract. The ction is now brought to recover the excess of mone paid, on the ground that the increased value of the stoc

was produced by false representations or fraud.

In the case of Levi A. Lincoln versus Abby Lincol which was a motion to set aside a decree of divorce, or the ground that the marriage between the parties was to one Reed was utterly null and void, Judge Roberts yesterday rendered a decision ordering a referee certain certain facts in the case. The referee is take proof respecting the alleged marriage of Reed to another woman prior to his marriage with Abby Lincoln The opera libel suits instituted by Max Maretzel

against the Sunday Mercury came up for trial yesterds n the regular order of the Superior Court calenda Judge Moncrief, who was presiding, refused to hear the case, on the ground that he had formerly been the coun sel of one of the parties. The case consequently wen

off for the term Another military hero was admitted to the bar of New York yesterday. The name of this new lawyer is Breve Brigadier General Martin T. McMahon, lately of the staff of Generals Dix and Hooker. General McMahon was for merly a member of the California bar, and was admitted here yesterday on motion of Mr. Richard O'Gorman.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday A Brown was convicted of stealing one hundred and sixty dollars from Thomas Cooney, on the 21st of October, in house of had repute. William Campbell was also tried and acquitted of stealing a box of shoes, worth one hundred dollars, left in charge of David B. Hobart, the captain of the steamer El Cid, on the 23d of Septer Michael Fox pleaded guilty to assaulting Walter Folson with intent to do him bodily harm, by inflicting was charged with stealing fifty-three dollars from Samuel Ward, on the 26th of October. These prisoner number of minor cases disposed of by the City Judge and Assistant District Attorney Bedford, who are doing all they can to relieve the City Prison, which is over

crowded at present with persons awaiting trial.

A man known as Captain Reginald Chauncey, of th in the Tombs Police Court on a charge of being implicated with William Chase Barney and Benthan Fabian in the recent alleged attempt, noticed at different times lately in the Herald, to defraud the government of forty thousand dollars by securing the release from the Cus tom House, by means of forged papers, of a large amoun of alcohol, which was subsequently seized on board a ves sel at a Brooklyn pier on complaint of evasion of the in ternal revenue. Chauncey was arrested at Ashland, Va. whither he had gone on a shooting excursion, and arrive in this city in charge of an officer yesterday. After som preliminary proceedings he was detained to await a fur

The United States mail steamship Minnetonka, Captain seven recembus States for which President | Baulch, will sail from plor No. 9 North river at three

o'clock this afternoon, for New Orioans direct. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past one

The screw steamer D. H. Mount, Captain Bachus, which sailed from this port on the 20th ult. for Jackson-ville, Fla., has not been heard from since the 22d, when she was seen seven miles south of Cape Hatterss, and fears are entertained that she may have been one of the victims of the late severe gale.

victims of the late severe gale.

The bark Diadem, from Marseilles, where the cholers
prevailed when she sailed, has arrived in our harbor and en detained at Quarantine. The Diadem had no case of the disease on board; but she will be held in quaran-tine during the stipulated five days, after which, it is supposed, she will be allowed to come up to the city. No new cholera cases among the Atalanta's passengers are reported. The vessel is still kept at the Lower Quarantine. There were two deaths on board of her or Monday; but they were both from lung diseases. The War Department surgeons appointed to make examina-tion of Sandy Hook with a view of establishing a cholera hospital there have, it is said, reported favorably on the

A meeting was held last night at the Cooper Institute for the purpose of calling public attention to the claims of colored college at Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania called the Ashmun Institute. A negro mission Liberia delivered an address.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday over the bod of Peter Coughlin, a newly arrived emigrant, who fel overboard from the pier foot of 110th street, East river On the person of deceased was found an order from the Emigrant Commissioners for his admittance to Ward's Island to be treated for typhus fever. The jury, in their verdict, say they suppose Coughlin came to his death while under the effects of fever delirium, and censure

while under the elects of lever cerroun, and consider the Commissioners for sending such infectious cases on their way to the island by the city railroad cars.

A large fire occurred in West Buxton, Maine, yesterday, destroying a number of buildings and leaving the business portion of the village in ashes.

business portion of the village in ashes.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Governments were heavy. Gold was steady, and closed at 147.

The firmness of gold exerted a corresponding influence in commercial circles yesterday, and the markets, as a general thing, were buoyant and firm, though there was no especial activity in any department. Foreign goods were steady Groceries were quiet. Cotton was rather easier. Petroleum was firm. On 'Change flour was without decided change. Wheat and corn were firmer. Pork was a shade in seller's favor. Beef was steady Lard was dull, but unchanged. Whiskey was a shade

Beef cattle sold readily this week at a slight advan on last week's prices, though the range remains about the same. Prices varied from 10c. to 18c. per lb., with a few sales of choice at a higher figure. Cows were firm. Prices varied all the way from \$40 to \$120 a \$150. Veals were fairly active at from 9c. to 13c. a 14c. and lambs have sold firmly at better prices, varying from \$4 25 to \$8 75. Hogs have sold freely at from 12c to 13%c. The total receipts were 6,094 beeves, 82 cows 943 yeals, 26,052 sheep and lambs and 17,300 hogs.

The Resurrection of South Caroling.

The Constitutional Amendment. The ratification of the great constitutions amendment by the reconstructed loyal Legislature of South Carolina is a feather in the can of the Palmetto State. It is semething more than reconstruction or restoration in her case. It is a resurrection. She was dead, but she is alive again; she was buried by Sherman's terrible army, but she has risen from the grave. The contriver, the instigator and the ploneer in secession and rebellion for slavery and a Southern confederacy, it is eminently proper that she should set the example to her hesitating confederates in the good work of establishing liberty and union forevermore. This has been done by South Carolina in the ratification of the great constitutional amendment which puts it beyond the power of any State or any ten or twenty States, hereafter to reestablish slavery.

It appears, however, that the constitutional hair splitters of the South Carolina Legislature required all the argumentative powers of President Johnson and Secretary Seward to bring them to the work. They were about to appeal to the President that they had done enough They were anxious to be reinstated as a State in full communion. Their cities, manufactories, mills, ginhouses, barns and thousands of home burned; their plantations devastated, their stock destroyed, their slaves set free, their banks insolvent, their millions of investments in rebel securities collapsed into worthless paper-all this and much more in the way of the war's disasters calls for immediate and active exertions from the whole population and the earliest possible restoration of the State to established law and order. But still their Legislature hesitated upon this constitutional amendment. What was the difficulty The amendment, second section, reads:-"Con gress shall have power to enforce this article (abolition of slavery) by appropriate legisla tion." The difficulty with the South Carolinians lay in "the apprehension that Congress might under this second section claim the right to legislate for the negro after slavery

This was the hitch, as confessed by Governor Perry to the President. But in reply Mr. Seward made it all right by saying that the objectionable clause "is really restraining in its effects, instead of enlarging the power of Congress." Furthermore, says Governor Perry to his Legislature, "I am happy to find that the Secretary of State does not regard those objections well founded, but considers them 'querulous and unreasonable." The Governor is happy to be assured that he is "querulous and unreasonable." What more could be asked? The Legislature dismisses its objections, ratifles the amendment, and asks, have you anything more? The Governor intimates that there is something more still to be done touching the nullity of secession and those rebel debts, and that this business will next be finished we have no doubt.

Thus the President's requisitions, South Carolina leading off, will, we dare say, be still fulfilled by all, or nearly all, the late rebellious States, from Virginia to Texas, by the first Monday in December, the day of the meeting of Congress. We are satisfied, too, that if those States shall come before the two houses with a record declaring secession a nullity, and the State debts under the rebellion void and the constitutional amendment ratified, they will be speedily admitted. All hall! New Jersey! All hail! South Carolina!

NEGRO SUPPRAGE.—The radical doctrine of negro suffrage finds no favor with the people even where the republican party has received the most positive support. Only the other day the doctrine received a severe rebuke in New England, Connecticut pronouncing most decidedly against it. Now Wisconsin has spoken and that State, giving to the republican ticket a majority of seven thousand votes, gives at the same time its verdict against negro suffrage Thus we find an evident reign of good common sense in four States-Connecticut, Wisconsin New Jersey and South Carolina. The Northwest and New England pronounce against negro suffrage, while New Jersey, and South Carolina, the State of the fire-eaters, go for the constitutional amendment, and give the final quietus to slavery. So the whole country wheels into line

The Hanagers' Association in Very Hot Water.

The associated managers of this city are be ginning to see the folly and absurdity of their ent attempt to domineer over the independent press. Their proceedings have furnished food for laughter to other people, but have been very troublesome to themselves. Every newspaper not in their interest is complaining of stupid performances, bad orche tras and a general demoralization of the drama. The theatre that most prided itself upon its stock company has had to adopt the star system in order to keep up its houses to something like the old standard. In private the managers are uttering curses not loud but deep against the foolish advisers who seduced them into adopting a course which has made them ridiculous, and which they heartily regret. We do them the justice to admit that they had no idea of the consequences when they passed the silly resolution against the press which first brought their association into conspicuous notice; but they now find them-selves in remarkably hot water, and are rather anxious to get out and apply a pain extractor Still, much so we pity their self-imposed mis fortunes, we do not think that they have suffered sufficiently for their sins, and we shall not yet play the part of a good Samaritan. As is usually the case with persons in their condition, the foes of the managers are of their

own households. Two classes of their employer are already in revolt against them, and the oth are only awaiting a proper opportunity to assume a hostile attitude. The musicians have struck for higher wages, and the ballet girls do not consider themselves well enough paid The scene painters and stage carpenters are ex hibiting symptoms of discontent. The stars are grumbling because they have been cut off from their customary amount of advertising, and complain that the people of the provinces now have no means of knowing what actors are playing in New York. The stock actors, being under contract for the season, can take no over action at present, but are nursing their wrath for the next season. They hold, and very instly, that the idea of preventing an actor from leaving one theatre to go to another, when there is no agreement to the contrary, is at once absurd and tyrannical. In no other profession or avocation would such a rule be tolerated for a moment. There are associations in other professions-the Associated Press for example—but none of them have ever undertaken to hinder their employes from taking service wherever they pleased and for the highest wages they could secure. The associated managers alone have the hardihood to attempt to reverse the laws of nature and of trade; and while we may admire the zeal and determination with which they started, like Don Quixote, upon their novel crusade against the rest of mankind, we cannot but laugh heartily at the ill-success of their venture and at the opposition from their own people that meets them

at every step.

We believe that the Broadway theatre is the smallest regular dramatic establishment in the city. Its manager belongs to no association and conducts his business in his own way. While all the other managers have doubled their prices of admission, and still refuse to lower them to the old rates, he keeps his prices at the ante-rebellion standard. How is it that this manager can afford to pay his musicians the reasonable advance in wages they desire, while the associated managers decline to do so, and prefer to inflict piano and organ music upon their audiences? We hear no boasts from the manager of the Broadway about the immense fortune he is realizing; and yet he quietly pays better salaries to the artists in his stra than the associated managers are willing to do, in spite of their declarations that they are rolling in wealth. We call especial attention to this astonishing contrast. Here is the manager of the Broadway, who conducts a theatre at popular prices, and yet engages good musicians at satisfactory wages, while the associated managers, who have larger establishments and charge double rates of admission, would rather torture the public ear with orchestras of hand organs and jewsharps than pay the poor musicians the half dozen dollars a week increase of wages demanded. There must certainly be some thing rotten in the theatrical Denmark. Attending to your own business in your own way must pay better than permitting an association to manage your business for you. If at the highest priced theatres the public find the worst and the worst paid orchestras-to say nothing of the other performances—they have a right to know the reason. When we are asked why we charge more for advertisements than some other papers, we point to the fact that our circulation exceeds that of any other four papers combined, and to the obvious inference that the HERALD is consequently the best and cheapest advertising medium. But the unfortunate managers have no such answer ready. Their entertainments are the dearest but they are not the best. It is easy to see therefore, why they should not be popularly patronized, and why the Managers' Association is now in such very hot water.

THE CANADA SCARE,-The latest news from Canada is that "the Fenian alarm continues;" that a double line of sentinels placed over the arsenals and armories, still paces up and down in the silent cities of the United Provinces, and its regular tramp breaks the Sabbath-like stillness with dreadfully warlike sound. All the volunteers of Canada are holding themselves "in readiness for instant outpost duty," and the bellringers stand night and day with the ropes in their hands, ready to ring an alarm. Her Majesty's Sixtleth regiment has been sent "from Montreal to Western Canada." As it does not appear at what point the frightened Canadians expect the fearful Fenians, it is difficult to tell what this movement of troops imports. Perhaps they expect the invasion in Western Canada and have sent the Sixtleth regiment to oppose it. But the movement may have another meaning. The greater number of the men in the regiment are Irishmen, of course. Being Irishmen, they may be Fenians, and so they may have been sent to Western Canada because the Fenians are expected at Montreal.

Some of our contemporaries have concocted very wild stories of troubles on our side of the Canada border. It is said that a demand had been made for deserters, and that there was a movement of troops towards Maine. All this grew out of a quite unimportant fact. That fact was that a company of Hancock's corps had been ordered to Maine to relieve a company of the Veteran Reserve posted there

and now to be mustered out. Our readers may be assured that the trouble on the Canada border is all the other way-the fright is all on the other side of the line. No one need be slarmed on our side unless he happens to be a stockholder in some bank a little too near the frontier. Such an institution is never quite safe from little innocent plundering excurs gotten up by Sanders and his friends; but that is all. Every one else in Canada is too much frightened to trouble our side of the line, and has plenty to do trying to keep out the

OUR NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY .- The ridiculous reports about the movements of troops for the defence of our Northeastern boundary, however they may have been started, for some stockjobbing purpose or other, have attracted public attention, and are suggestive of an inquiry, which is: What preparations have been made in case an exigency like the one threatened should arise? And now that General Grant is thus far north, would it not be well for him to extend his visit eastward, and overhaul our defences and the attitude of the British on the Northeastern boundary! General Scott earned the title of the "Great Pacificator" by a timely visit to the Aroostook country several years ago, and saved our government from a serious imbroglio with England. General Grant may earn a similar distinction by his personal presence at this time on this interesting portion of our Northeastern border.

THE CENSUS AND THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. The question of the census of this city was a few days since the all-engrossing one. What has become of it? The Board of Supervisors referred the matter to a very important committee to examine and report. What has been done? What wards or districts have been re-examined, and what is the result? Have we been cheated out of two or three hundred thousand of our population by the State enumerators or not? and, if so, are they to be paid for it? Where is the report? There are strange rumors floating about in regard to its develop-

THE OPERA AT THE WEST.

Grau's Chicago Opera Company-The New Opera House-Immense Strength of the Company-Personnel of the New Artists-All Young, Fresh and Fair. OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE BY MAIL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10, 1865

lightly and briefly the qualifications of Grau's artists, now singing at Crosby's Opera House. I propose to speak of them and their performance more fully now. But first of the Opera House itself. Externally and interiorly it is a structure of great beauty. It has a front of one hundred and forty by one hundred and eighty feet deep, and is built of white marble and of exquisite design. The auditorium is ninety feet by eighty-six and sixty-five feet high. The stage is sixty-five feet deep. It sky ave lest high. The stage is sixty ave lest deep.

seats comfortably over two thousand persons, and on an emergency can accommodate four or five hundred more. The parquet, boxes, dress and family circles, of which the auditorium consists, are larger than those of the New York Academy. The construction of the house is similar to that of Covent Garden theatre, London, the sweep of the boxes being so arranged that a perfect view of the stage can be had from every part. The decorations are in excellent taste. The seats at nished with pale blue damask, and the orname s of white and gold, giving a light and aspect to the whole. The proscenium boxes, three on each side, are superbly furnished with draperies of rich damask and velvet imported from Paris. The lower boxes are decorated in amber and maroon, the second tier in amber, and the upper tier in amber and blue. The ceiling is panelled. lightly tinted in gray and pale salmon color, and frescoed, with the portraits of the principal Italian and German composers set in the panels surrounding the dome, from which the whole auditorium is lighted with a soft but rilliant radiance. There are no lamps around the boxes. nor chandeliers, except in the recess under the scond tier. Over the proscenium is a very fine fresco from Guido's celebrated picture of Aurora. There is not a foot of space lost, every part being available for a good seat, tablishment. There is but little lobby room for the accommodation of loungers, and, Allah be praised! there surio. The house was built by Mr. Crosby alone, a young gentleman who, having realized a fortune of eight hundred thousand dollars by commercial transactions, re solved, to his great credit, to devote it to the advancement of art and the lasting interests of Chicago. There is a vast difference, therefore, between this Opera House and all others in the country. The New York Academy has two hundred and sixty stockholders, Brooklyn Academy five hundred, that of Philadelphia five hundred, and the Boston house three hundred. The Chicago Opera House Boston house three hundred. The Chicago Opera House has but one. The building contains also a very fine art gallery, a concert room capable of seating seven hundred and fifty people, several large rooms for music teachers and clubs, and a host of studios and offices, all of which

are occupied.

Grau's company consists of five prime donne soprani—
Gazzaniga, Noel Guidi, Boschetti, Lucy Simons and
Moreo Celli; two contraitos—Cash Pollini and Olga
Olgani; four tenors—Musiani, Anastasi, Loth and Tamaro; three baritones—Orlandini, Brandini and Fel-lini; three bassos—Milleri, Pollini and Colletti; basso buffo—Sarti; conductors—Muzio and Nuno; danseuse—

It must be said for these artists that all their voices are young and fresh. There is nothing approaching to a wornout organ among them. It must also be said that there are no sticks among the male artists. They are all good actors—Anastasi, Brandini, Fellini and Orlandin especially. Good looks in lyric artists, other things being especially. Good looks in lyric artists, other things being equal, though not a necessity, are always an attraction, and contribute often to success. In this respect the new company are fortunate. The personnel of Gazzaniga and Musiani are too well known to require description. Noel Guidi has a capitvating stage presence, is exceedingly graceful in her movements and dresses strikingly well. Her face, which is oriental, is more expressive than strictly beautiful, but a smile of inexpressible sweetnesses a smile not of the stage, but of nature—and eyes of instense blackness complete the picture. Boschetti has a face not deviating much from the Greek model. Her figure is somewhat above the usual height, and her action on the stage is dignified and easy. She is gifted with a prefusion of spleadid hair and eyes full of fire. Lucy Stimons (Signora Music) every one is New York knows full well.

prefusion of splendid hair and eyes full of fire. Lany Simons (Signora Muzio) every one in New York knows full well.

The pet of the troupe is decidedly Signora Olga Olgini, a petite Polonause of nineteen, and a pupil of the Paris Conservatoire. In style not unlike the Piccolomiai type, she is perhaps the handsomest prima donna we have ever had here. Her features are perfect in every reapect, and with every change of expression her beautiful color dits over her soft young check, from delicate pink to rich carnation. As to her eyes and lips, they are dangerous to meddie with, even on paper. Her voice is a contraito of the purent kind, not deep, but ficelish. In Siebel, the only part she has yet played, her winning manner gave a new phase to that character, and has already made her a favorite. Signora Cash Pollisi, contraite also, is of the pure Italian style, dark, full, rounded, but not so handsome as attractive. She seems almost designed for an Asucena, which part she looks, dressee and acts to the life. Her voice is clear and powerful and of rare quality. Few people who heard her in the duo with Musiani in Trocaser on Wednesday night will ever forget it. Mesco Ceili has not yet appeared; therefore of that donna I cannot speak.

I will take the new male artists in a group, and describe them by saying that they are all good looking and young, without the least touch of the blaze actor about them. What of power the voices of some of them may want is fully made up by their freshness. The tenor Anastasi has an excellent presence, and acts with much passion, but no rant. His movements are controlled by a natural case which inspires one with the consolation that he will never do anything awkward. He takes the upper notes which inspires one with the consolation that he will never do anything awkward. He takes the upper notes which inspires one with the consolation that he will never do anything awkward. He takes the upper notes which inspires one with the consolation that he will never do anything anytheric acts and

Gran Deo in the catecomb scene, by Orlandini, evoked outbursts of applause.

With a word about the orchestra I will close. Munic found in it some very raw materials indeed; but by his untiring and well directed labors he has brought it up to a high point of excellence. Nothing could be better than the instrumentation this evening. Gran is pushing on the rehearsals of his promised operas vigerously. On application of the citizens of Kalamazze, Michigan, Grau has consented to send a portion of his troupe to open a new hall there or Wednesday nest with a grand concert. Next week another portion will sing in concerts at Milwaukee. The troupe is so large—comprising, in fact, nearly three perfect companies—that it is impossible to employ them all in epera here, even singing five times a week. Several offers have been already made to the manager to engage the entire companies—any at very profitable rates; but Grau is not at present disposed to relinquish the prospects before him in the plan he has laid down for himself. Gazzaniga's differences of on Thursday next, in La Fuvorita.

Most Fashionable House of the Season to Witness Traviate—Immense Enthu-OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE BY TELEGRAPH

CMCAGO, Nov. 14, 1865. Since the opening of the season there has been ne-such large and fashionable house as was present this evening to witness Travista, and I may add that the open was never better put upon the American stage, nor with a more perfect east. From beginning to east the applause was almost continuous, sometimes, the applause was almost continuous, sometimes, perhaps, a little indiscriminate, even to the extent of interrupting some of the finest passages; but we can readily pardon this in consideration of the superb manner in which all the artists acquitted themselves. Boschetti surpassed herself as Violetta. A more perfect piece of acting than the death scene can hardly be considered. hardly be conceived, and we were not surprised at the tremendous outburst of applause which followed the fall of the curtain and greeted the artists when they appeared respondent to a call. The audience never fairly woke up to a full demonstrative appreciation of the artista, such as they have all along deserved, until this evening. Gradually they have been growing inte popular fa-orr, and the performance of each night has devel-oped more and more their power over the public mind; but white Trocatore delighted and Fauri charmed every one, and Ernani won the admiration of the critical for the magnificent singing of Guidi, the until at the performance of Traviata this even ing. It is impossible to say too much of the manner in which the several artists rendered the leading rôles. The performance was creditable alike to all.

Boschetti sang from first to last deliciously and like a true artist. In the first act the aria Sempre libera brought down a shower of applause. Apastasi, as Alfredo, sang with his usual clearness and spirit, carrying the audience with him by the passionate expression he gave to the leading passages and his admirable acting. The aria in the last act was perfect, and was only saved from repetition by the nappropriateness of an encore at such a moment. applause, however, was universal, and the opera was for a time interrupted by its continuance, Boschetti and tnastasi meantime bowing their acknowledgments The Dio Morir St Giovano was not less affecting. Fel-lini sang Germond with great effect, and proved himself an artist of great operatic talent. The aria Di Provensia was exceedingly well given, and led to an enthusiastic call before the curtain. Muzio deserves all credit for the proficiency of the

chorus and orchestra. He has them both in perfect training. Indeed, the male chorus and the instruments tion to-night were not the least enjoyable portions of the

The rehearsals of La Favorita will be completed to morrow, and Gazaniga will make her long exposed débât on Thursday, Miss Lucy Simons will make her débât on Monday evening in L'Elisir d'Amore, and will no doubt be most agreeably welcomed.

"SAM" AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE. -Chanfrau has pro duced at this theatre a sensation in "Sam" only equalled by that of Owens in "Solon Shingle;" and, by equalled by that of Owens in "Solon Sunger, the way of showing the popularity of the latter, it is a noticeable fact that the only remark that produced any noticeable fact that the only remark that produces any sensation the other evening at one of the theatres which "does not advertise in the Harald" was an allusies to the veritable "bar" of apple sass" of our old friend Solon. Chanfrau in "Sam" is the embodiment of an English fop, just as Owens, in "Solon Shingle," is the only true delineator of the genuine Yankee. Both are high representative men in their line, and as Chasfrau has now the boards it is proper for all to see him before they are called upon to see Owens. The Broadway theatre is flourishing like a green bay tree under its presen admirable and enterprising management

Answer—"Because they can catch a greyhound." If any one doubts that this is a conundrum he should opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and hear Charles Backus propound the longest and fastest conundrum of the sea-But it is unnecessary to invite our population go there; for the place is overwhelmed with patrons every night. Charles has opened a new and hurrative business. "What is it?" "Fine business—make heaps of money." "Any partners?" "Only a few." "Yes, yes; but what is dat dah business wot's makin' you so rich and jolly?" "Why, ye see I advertise in the Han and; de lor' bress de managers who don't." This troupe of minstrels is the best in the city, and their entire eaertainment a specialty that never palls the public appetite.

fashionable part of the East end, is carrying everything before it in the way of amusements in that section of the city. Tony's company are witty, gay, dashing, brilliant and talented, and the entire rôle of Ethiopian melodies is, in their hands, like molten wax, so easily is it moulded to suit the tastes of the public. The "Magic Flute" is a gem in its way, and entirely eclipses the humor of the Ravels in the same pantomime. Marietta Zanfretta, the accomplished tight rope dancer, is attracting crowds. Tony Pastor has in the Bowery what the "San Frant boys have in Broadway, the full and entire swing.

> Important Naval Preparations. N. Nov. 14, 1865

Boston, Nov. 14, 1865.
The Portsmouth Chronicle learns that orders have been received to prepare the immense iron-elad Passaconaway new lying on the stocks at the Portamouth Navy Yard for sea as soon as possible; also, that the steamass Min

ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1886. The official canvass of the Fourth Ass this county shows that Colenel Joseph M. Murphy, of the Seventh heavy artillery (Union), is elected over

The Missouri Legislature. The Legislature yesterday passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to memorialize President Johnson to release all the Union soldiers now in confinement for offences committee during the rebellion, on the ground that the rebel soldiers, whose crimse were infinitely and the soldiers of th

nitely greater, had been pardoned. Message of the Governor of Indiana Indianarous, Nov. 14, 1865.
The Governor's message was delivered to the Legis ture to-day. It pertains mostly to State affairs. It sakes for prempt provision for the public debt; the establish-ment of a home for disabled Indiana soldiers and ment of a home for disabled Indiana soldiers and seamen; a bureau of emigration, and soparate schools for colored children, and for the repeal of the statute excluding negro testimony. It pays a tribute to the Indiana soldiers, and advices that, although the hereay of State sovereignty has been extirpated and the questions involved have been settled by the arbitration of arms, they be also adjusted and determined by the highest tribunal of the land in the trial of Jefferson Davis for treason and other aircocous crimes. It approves the President's reconstruction policy, does not consider negro suffrage a condition precedent, advocates representation according to the number of voters, and recommends the adoption of such an amendment if it passes Congress.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROR, Nov. 14, 1865.
The steamer Winants, from New York, reports:—Yes rday passed steamers C. P. Smith and Columbia at the Delaware Breakwater; also, off Hog Island, disabled, steamer Victor, in tow—all bound to New York.

The captain and crew of the brig Nellie Barrett, from New York for Key West, have just arrived here. The brig sprung a leak on the 5th mat, was abandoned on the 6th, and her crew were picked up by the French bark Courrier de Mayaguez and brought to Cape Heary.